Hensen, the servant, was called from Mart Beneau division and a sale arrows the servants quarters to tastily next. It was the servants quarters to tastily next. It was the servants of the door when the murderer same. The said that he came to the door came. The sirst time was about 7 o'clock. He inquired for Mr. Harrison, and he turned to go, the Mayor was at super, and he turned to go, the Mayor was at super, and he turned to go the Mayor. The man returned about 8 o'clock and again asked by Mr. Harrison. The Mayor. and gave the man's name to all marison. The Mayor went out into the hall, and she returned to the kitchen. She had just reached the tear of the bouse when she heard shots fred. She could not say how many there were. She ran toward the hall with the other servants, who had also been alarmed. When she reached the hall, the murderer was running eat of the door. The witness then described the place and position in which the Mayor was found. It appeared that in attempting to escape the assassin's breather Mayor had retreated from the main hall into the dining recommend closed the door and had then rushed through the pantry into the hallway, where he lell and a moment later was found. He had just fallen when the witness for the hallway, where he lell and a moment later was found. He had just fallen when the witness the state of the had just fallen when the witness the state of the s halway, where he tell and a mement later was found. He had just fallen when the witness came back from the kitchen. It was at this nucture that the murderer was brought in the house last night and who said his name was produced by the house last night and who said his name was Prenderast if you should see him again?"

"Yes sir," replied the witness with positiveness. "He called twice, and I recognized him the second time as the man who came earlier in the evening."

in the evening."
In reply to questions, she said that she looked the man in the face, that she saw no revolver in his hand, that he was alone, and that she closed the hall door so that it was impossible for any one else to enter. Judge Kohlsaat nodded to the Coroner and Mr. Alchaie said.

said: Bring in the prisoner." in with a leer on his face He came shuffling in with a reer ou ms inco-He was dirty and his hair was unkempt. A shudder went through the room. The pris-oner held his slouch hat in his hand and waved it about until Lieur. Haas pushed his arm down to his side. "Look at that man," said the Coroner, "and tell us if it is the one who came to the door twice last night." door twice last night."

The witness gazed at the prisoner for a long time before sine stammered: "I-I cannot tell. It looks like him. It is his size. I cannot tell for certain."

All eyes were on the prisoner. He stood unmoved and looked into the girl's eyes. As she declared that she was sure of identification preadergast stopped forward a hit, and then in a voice that was calm and half impudent, said:

Oh. I guess you saw me all right last night." "Put on your hat Prendergast," said the Coroner. The prisoner obeyed. "Now, Mary, look at him. Is he the man?" continued Mr. Mclinic. The witness was bught up to a high state of excitement, and "It's the man! It's he who came twice to the foor last night. I know him now."

The prisoner smiled and nonded to the jury.
He was led tack to the hall, and the girl went He was led back to the hall, and the girl went into the kitchen sobbing.

Lilison lisberry, the family coachman, the the hall after the murder with the revolver in his hand. He testified that he was in the kitchen eating his supper when he heard pistol shots and loud cries in the front hall. He ran into the hall and saw Prendergast firing a revolver into the dining room. The murderer caught sight of him at the same time and fired a shot at him. He slammed the door and ran up stairs to his room for his revolver and followed after Irondergast, thing several fruitless shots. He could not tell how many shots were fired at Mr. Harrison, but knew that there were several. were fired at Mr. Harrison, but knew that there were several. Ligut. Wheeler of the Desplaines street sta-tion was next called. He produced the re-volver which Prendergast had handed to him at the station. One barrel was still loaded. Take it out at once," commanded the Cor-

"Take it out at once," commanded the Coroner.
This was done, and Lieut. Wheeler was swon and placed on the witness stand. Hearder had began to testify several of the jurors examined the weapon the murderer had used. It is a cheap make imitation of the Smith & Wesson pistol. Its calibre is thirty-eight and thas five chambers. It had evidently been purchased recently, for the nickel was untanished and the rubber handle showed no wear. It was self-cocking. On one of the occasions when Frendergast was brought into the room after Lieut. Wheeler had been examined, he gazed long at the pistol and a quizzical smile played around his mouth.

Ileut. Wheeler testified that he was in charge of the men who took Frendergast from the Jesplaines street station to the Central Station. He continued: "While I was on the way to the Central Station with the prisoner

d. I tried to question him fur-said: I will not make any statether, when he said: I will not make any statement until I have seen a lawyer."
At this testimony several of the jurors exchanged glances, and Mr Chaimers remarked: The fellow is not so insane as not to have the idea of self-preservation well imbued."
Orville O. Barber, desk sergeant at the Desplaines street police station, told the story of the surrender to the police.
Sergeant Merbonnell of the Desplaines street station identified both Prendergast and the revolver.

station identified both Prendergast and the revolver.

The taking of testimony closed with the introduction of the sworm statement made by the physicians who conducted the autorsy, it was written by Dr. Mitchell and concurred in by Dr. Hektoen. The document is:

I have this lists day of october made a post-mortem examination of the body of Carter H. Harrison. The body was that of a man if for Carter H. Harrison. The body was that of a man if for the H. Harrison in the body and the state of the body of the state of the body was that of a man if the land breaking the bone of the intelligent and came out in the pain, forming the womin to 2 No. 3 was in the made, incention the intelligent and came out in the pain, forming the womin to 2 No. 3 was in the made, incention to the latter that the master of the back, lists a leaden builded and to the right of the right of the body in the passed of the back, lists a leaden builded was found in the bowels. No. 5 was just some point of right shoulder. It passed down under the body of the right tenth rib and liver, and a sacon build was found in the bowels. No. 5 was just some point of right shoulder. It passed down under the subject of the right tenth rib and liver, and a sacon build was found in the bowels. No. 5 was just some point of right shoulder. It passed down under the subject of the passed down under the subject of the passed down in the body of the passed of the body of the passed down the passed of the passed down under the subject of the passed down in the body of the passed of the passed the body of the passed down in the passed down under the passed down in the passed down the passed the passe

Following the reading of the physician's statement, the Coroner ordered everybody save the jury from the dining room, and finally submitted the case to them for consideration. It required a half hour to prepare the vertilet in the duplicates necessary by law. Only one vote was taken on the question of bodding the private for the Grand Jury. It was manimously in layor of it. Judge Kohlssat was chosen foreman, and this verdict was rendered;

Sendered:

An imposition was taken for the people of the State of inhous at 2d1 Ashiani account, in the city of Chi-can count you can be a 2d1 Ashiani account, in the city of Chi-can count you can be applied by the can count you can be a 2d1 ashiani account. In the city of Chi-can count you can be a 2d1 ashiani account, in the same county in the same county in the same county in the same county who being duly swom then and there if ying dead, upon the oaths of six good and awful men of same county, who, being duly swom the inspire on the part of the people of the same of inspire on the part of the people of the same of inspire on the part of the people of the same definition of the same that the same the same distribution of the same that the same the same to the same that same the same that same the same to the same that same now you can the transfer of the can be a distributed as a same to the dwarfs on the young the same tender of the same the same that the same the same that the same that the same the same that the sam

When the doors of the jury room had been thrown open toroner McHale ordered the prisoner brought in. He was brought as for as the short and then Judge Kohlsant read the verdict to him. The prisoner had once before been asked if he desired to make any statement and not carelessly replied in the Legative. After the verdict has been read Julies hollsant asked: molergast, do you now wish to make any

arm. There made about all the prisoner, with The ligness not, replied the prisoner, with a grin. I have made about all the statements I am propared to make mas now."

With that the prisoner was led back to the seat be had occupied in the hall. Only once did frendergast show feeling over his net today. It was not before this verdlet was read to him. He was sitting in the hall near Lieut. Hase, and his attention was attracted by the presence of Mrs. W. J. Chalmers. For a moment his stoidity was broken, and he pulled its lieutenant's sleeve. The officer bent toward his prisoner and heard him ask:

18 that Mrs. Harrison ?

N. it is not. Why did you ask?

I wanted to tell her." replied Prendergast, that was sorry for her trouble."

There was now no more business for the jury, and the cantinued presence of Prendergast aromaed the ire of Corporation Counsel frank who asked lieut Hass:

Is there any reason why we cannot clear the atmosphere of that foul piece of humanity out there."

there "
I must wait for the commitment," replied
efficer i will get him out as soon as I the fficer I will get him out as soon as can get that." For heaven's sake, do it," replied Mr. Kraus. The destirent was soon made out and the certificate of death was then prepared by Coroner Medials. The oast formality having been completed the prisoner, surrounded by police.

was taken through the kitchen out of the rear doorway to the alley in which stood the car-riage. The prisoner was then driven directly to the jail.

THE PRISONER IN LINGU'S CELL.

After the Inquest Prendergast Asked for the Newspapers-His Former Lie, Curcago, Oct. 20.—The assassin Prendergast slept little last night. He was taken from the Central station at 10:30 o'clock to the Chicago avenue station and placed in a cell. This was thought advisable because of the great crowd about the City Hall. A watch was set upon the murderer. He lay upon a narrow bench awoke. This morning he ate the breakfast offered to him with relish. At 10 o'clock he was told that he would be taken to inquest. He was taken in a carriage by Lieut, Hans and Policemen Finherty and Murchy. I rendergast was hand-cuffed to Flaherty when he started for the scene of the tragedy. Several thousand per-sons had gathered about the Harrison resi-dence, and it was thought best to take the

After the inquest, Hass, the two police

asked for the account of the murden. These were given to him later, but he made no comments. He did not lose his appetite for dinner, but answered questions in a scarcely audible and not at all intelligible voice. About all that could be gathered from his mutterings was that he felt justified in what he had done and thought the law would acquit him. He said he was tired out from watching and from the talking he had already done. No extra force of men was deemed necessary at the

Prendergast was a roomer for eight days at Prendergast was a roomer for eight the last the North Side. He called there on Oct. 18 and engaged a single room in the family of John Alorecht, a dealer in eight, who lives on the top floor of a three-story brick flat. The Albrechts allowed him to remain only eight days. Mr. Albrecht said to-

We never saw Prendergast until he came We never saw Prendergast until he came here and engaged a sleeping room, and we knew nothing about him whatever. He ate no meals and never had anything to say to any of us. He wore sharby clothes, and we took him to be a laboring man. One day I asked nim what his occupation was, but he made no reply. We became suspicious of him and feared that he was not all right. He left his room in such a disordered condition that finally we could not have him around and asked him to leave. He did not tak with any one. He went out to a neighboring saloon one. He went out to a neighboring saloon nearly every night for a pail of beer and drank

nearly every night for a pail of oper and drank it alone in his room."

Prendergast was a bogy man to the swarms of small children in the neighborhood. His appearance is said to have frightened them. Frendergast made no acquaintances during the brief time he roomed in the neighborhood, and the saloon keepers whom he patronized did not know his name.

Mrs. Ellen Frendergast, mother of the murderer lives in a small frame house at 000

derer, lives in a small frame house at Jane street. She is elderly. "My son he lived with me for two years," she said to the northwest section of the city, and, in addition, has done quite a business in distributing circulars. He has always been satisfied with his income and has made few complaints in this matter. His friends have always regarded him as an exceedingly intelligent and enterprising young man. He has had many compliments on his scholarly tendency, and has always been a great reader. He has devoted much of his time to reading. I never noticed any symptoms of insanity about him, and no one ever told me that they considered any of his actions as queer, with the single exception of the great interest he has lately taken in the single tax theory of

make them crazy to issen to sain assession subject one day.

"I have been so nervous of late that I would not permit him to talk on the subject in my presence, hence I am not fully awars of the extent to which this subject has possession of his mind. He never made a practice of using intoxicating liquors or tobacco, and in daily habit. I have always regarded him as being extremely temperate, bometimes it has occurred to me that he went to the extreme in this matter. He always seemed to be greatly concerned about the intemperance of those curred to me that he went to the extreme in this matter. He siways seemed to be greatly concerned about the intemperance of those about him. Since he graduated from the academy he has visited me quite often. He usually called at my house about once in ten days or two weeks.

The fact is none of Prendergast's family believes him insane. They have always regarded him as a model young man. Since he was a mere boy he has cared for himself, and his relatives think he has saved a snug sum of money. Neither his mother nor his uncle. Patrick King, who is his mother hor his uncle. Patrick King, who is his mother brother, say anything about having seen symptoms of insanity. They have both declared that he differs from other young men only in being more intelligent than the average person. Nothing that has ever come from the pen of Henry George has escaped his notice, and there is scarcely a statement or a troposition in "Progress and Poverty" with which he is not familiar.

When a loy he attended St. Fatrick's School on Desplaines street, and he applied himself so studiously to his books that when he left school to go and earn a living for himself his education was advanced much beyond his years. Since leaving school he has not neglected his reading. To his friends he once confided that he intended to read law. With this purpose he paid some attention to political questions. This line of reading thatly ied him to study Henry George's theories of taxation.

Speaking of Prendergast's day Lieut, Hass

him to study neary coords a day Lieut Hass ation.

Speaking of Prendergast's day Lieut Hass said: "He has refused to talk all day, except to give utterance to a few sentences now and then in response to a question. He was asked why he did the shooting and made the same statement about the Mayor's refusal to ap-point him Corporation Counsel. Last night he why no did the shooting and made in each same tatement about the Mayor's refusal to ap-point him Corporation Counsel. Last night he made some threats about beating his brains out against the cell bars, but I think he in-tended nothing of the kind."

WORLD'S FAIR PLANS CHANGED. The Clusing Exercises Will Largely Be in Memory of Mr. Harrison.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.-The closing day of the World's Columbian Exposition will be one of gloom rather than the festal event originally planned by the directors. All the public ceremonies except the meeting in Festival Hall have been labandoned. At the Festival Hall meeting the speeches that were to have marked the official end of the Fair will not be delivered. Instead there will be resolutions adopted setting forth the profound sense of loss and grief expressed by every one officially connected with the Fair at Mayor Harrison's end. There will be no landing of Columbus, no band concerts, and no fireworks. The only thing to mark the official closing of the Fair will be a salute of cannon at sunset and the lowering of the American

flag at the same hour.

This entire change of programme was decided on to-day at a joint meeting of repre-sentatives of the Board of Directors and the National Commission. Shortly before noon President Palmer and P. A. B. Widener of the National Commission, the latter representing the Committee on Ceremonies: President Higinbotham, Edwin Walker, and Ferd Peck of the Board of Directors met Director-General Davis in his office. Every one present agreed that there should some public act by the Fair officials that would show not only the deep sence of loss at Mayor Harrison's death, but of hor-

of loss at Mayor Harrison's death, but of horror at the circumstances. It was felt that, as the eyes of the world were upon Chicago, there should be some manifestation of public grief. The outcome of the discussion was a unanimous resolve to abandon all the bublic ceremonies set for to-morrow. The exercises are not postponed, they are abandoned.

At the brief exercises to-morrow, Clarence Eddy will biay a selection on the great organ in Festival Hall, prayer will be offered, and President Paimer will make the formal abandoneement of the closing and an explanation of the reason for atlandoning of the original programme. The act of Congress directs that the Expesition shall close on Get. 30, and that "appropriate ceremonics" shall be held under the direction of the National Commission but if does not prescribe the ceremonies.

the letter of the law. In that spirit the follow-ing official order was issued:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OFFICE, ADMINISTRATION BUTLOWN JACKSON PARK, In view of the measurantion of the United Magistrate of the city of thicses, the ceremonies which were anonesed to take piace to merrow Xonday, tet, 30, monnection with the closing of the World's Calumbian (Aposition will be whole dispersed with except that it heretofore invited greats and the public generally referenced. position will be a hear dispensed with except that hereafore invited great, and the public generally requested to assemble in Festival Italiat I o'clock), as migrially fitchied, it for Thomas W. Famer, President of the World's

r Commbian Commission, will preside. joint commuttee, which has been appointed for the purpose, wid be submitted by President II. S. High bortpose, wid be submitted by President II. S. High bothsan; National commission-Indones W. Palmer, B. B. Penn, P. A. B. Widener, E. I. Saumters, George Y. Nassey, A. H. Mitchell, Ebord of Directors—II. N. Highelm, Lyman J. Gaze, Edwin Walker, F. W. Pieck, Robert A. Waller, and George E. Davis.
All the Institutes orranged for the costing corsemonles will be empitted with the exception of the string of a macroprise said and the lowering of

After the inquest, Haas, the two police officers, and Frendergast were driven back through the alleys and quiet streets to the county jail. The Coroner's commitment was produced and read by Acting Jaller Frice, who took charge of the prisoner. It was then 12:45 o'clock. During the drive Frendergast had remained silent, declining to converse about the murder or anything else. He was placed in reell 11, in which Anarchist Louis Lingg committed suicide. There he was watched and guarded like a condemned murderer.

The key had scarcely been turned when Frendergast asked to see the morning newspapers. Price gave him the supplements and advertising sheets of several, but the prisoner asked for the account of the murder. The first papers. Price gave him the supplements and advertising sheets of several, but the prisoner asked for the account of the murder. The several control of the morning heets of the control of the found of Lady Managers, the reception of the French Commissioners has been postponed with Frick Nor 1. the French Commissioners has been postponed until Friday, Nov. 3.

TRIED TO SEE ALTGELD.

Prendergest Called on the Governor Lant Week, but Bid Not See Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29,-It became known to-day that Prendergast had made a fruitless call at the office of Gov. Altgeld last week. The fact was learned when C. J. Ford saw the murderer's picture in the morning newspapers. On last Friday, Mr. Ford, who is a real estate dealer and has an office in the Governor's suite of rooms in the Unity building, was approached by a man in shabby clothes. He asked if Gov. Altgeld was in. The Governor had taken a run to Chicago from the executive office in Springfield to look after his private law business. It was evident that Prendergast knew of Altreld's presence in the city. Ford did not like the looks of the man. What do you want to see the Governor for? he asked. "It's important business." said the caller. for?" he asked.
"H's important business," said the caller.
"I want a job, and he as good as promised to care for me."
The Governor was in his private office busily.

care for me."

The Governor was in his private office busily engaged with a client. Ford told him that it would be impossible for him to see the Governor and that the Governor was not in to anybody. The stranger muttered something about the office being of a most important nature. His dress and his bearing were all against him, and reluctantly he left the office. When seen to-day Mr. Ford said:

"The man did not tell me his name. In fact I did not think him of sufficient importance to ask it. I had heard of Mayor Harrison's assassination and was curious to know what the murderer looked like. When I saw the pictures in the morning papers I recognized the caller upon the Governor. I have not the slightest idea what his object was in trying to secure an audience with the Governor. Terhaps he intended to kill him, who knows.

The fact that Prendergast tried to meet the Governor is the subject of much comment in the city to-night. Some people thing that he had anarchistic tendencies. The prisoner when asked if he had attempted to meet the Governor refused to speak. It is certain that the man did not see Altgeld. The Governor attended the inquest to-day.

Dramatic Scene When the News of the

Murder Reached the Platennes CHICAGO, Oct. 29.-It was nearly three hours after the Mayor was killed last night before the news reached the World's Fair Grounds. All the evening, beginning with the setting of the sun, high carnival had reigned inside the gates of the Fair. A hundred thousand of the day's visitors had remained on the last Saturday night.

By So, clock the scene and the din on the Midway was a thousand Hallowe'ens rolled into one. Men, women, and children, gray beards and striplings, entered into the carnival with zest and enthusiasm. Probably no such scene had ever before been witnessed. Processions of men, women, and boys, blowing trumpets, playing mouth organs, tooting on tin whistles, and in some cases on brass instruments; swinging policemen's rattles and other ear-racking contrivances, or, lacking the necessary toys, singing and shouting at the top of their voices, marched and counter-marched on the broad avenue, varying their performances with rushes and dances and friendly sortles, on masse, on the cafes and ferrum pardens. German gardens. Delirium and frenzy running riot-no other

Delirium and frenzy running riot—no other description will fit it. These were the prevailing conditions a few minutes before 10 o'clock, when a man pale and excited, rushing from the Fair grounds proper and under the viatuet at the eastern entrance of the Fisisance, shouted with all his strength:

"Mayor Harrison is dead! Carter Harrison has been shot down! Revenge! Revenge!"

Like an electric spark the word flashed through the crowd. Taronts, whistles, rattles were suddenly stilled as though those so hilarious a moment before had been stricken dumb, In end out of the cafés and gardens the report darted, and out of these resorts and into the already crowded promenade the merrymakers poured. Each man and woman asked for news. Nobody was willing to regard fine rumor as serious. There was a rush for the telephones in the offices of the Ferris Wheel and Old Vienna, and ontside of these and other places thousands of people massed themselves and awaited the result of the inquiries.

When word came that the report was true

Quiries.

When word came that the report was true
When word came that the report was true When word came that the report was true there was a babel. Expressions of sympathy and sorrow and detestation of the deed were exchanged. Thereafter there was no more merrymaking on the Plaisance. The multitude made its way to the trains and street cars, and before midnight the Midway was deserted. The preliminary farewell of the populace to the Columbian Exposition had disappeared in grief and mourning.

MR. HARRISON'S SUCCESSOR.

A Temporary Mayor To Be Chosen and Special Election To Be Held.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29. - It will be the duty of the Council to elect a temporary Mayor at once. who shall act as such until another Mayor is elected and has qualified. It will also be the duty of the Council to adopt an order directing the City Clerk to call a special election for Mayor, giving at least thirty days notice Some little speculation was indulged in as to whom the Council will elect as temporary Mayor. The Republicans are in a majority, but there will be no disposition to disarrange existing conditions for a period of thirty or

existing conditions for a period of thirty or forty days.
It is thought the choice of the Republican majority of the Council will fall upon either Alderman Martin B. Madden, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, or on George swift, who is Chairman pro ten, of the Council. The Democratic members will naturally favor the man who will carry on the administration as it now exists until a new Mayor is chosen. An election cannot be held much before Dec. I, and it will be several days later before the Mayor-cleet could be installed. The Council will meet in regular session on Monday night, but it is thought a special meeting will be called early to-morrow morning.

THE MITOR'S LAST SPEECH.

It Was Beside the Columbian Liberty Bell. and He Was Unusunity Ecquent, CHICAGO, Oct. 29 -Carter Harrison's last public words to his fellow citizens were not those which feli from his lips when welcoming in Music Hall the Mayors of other cities. His last public words were when he stood by the side of the Columbian Liberty Bell. With his left hand grasping the red, white, and blue cord to the hammer, the Mayor spoke of patriotism and liberty, and the mission of the bell in its journey through the land.

It was noon when he spoke. His actual words will never be known, because no stenographers were present.
Those who were present say he was unusu-

That Jaytui Feeling With the exhibitating sense of renewed health and attempth and internal cleantiness, which follows the near if syrup of Figs. is unknown to the less who have not progressed beyond the mid-time medicines and the clean inbattates amount as offered, but have accepted by the west informed—day.

ally eloquent. It had been arranged that Aldermen Madden and Kerr of the committee on arrangements should ring the bell in honor of the visiting Mayors, but when 12 o'clock came Chairman Madden had not arrived.

Mayor Harrison acted as if he was the happlest man in the muliture. He was laughing anti joking with his brother Mayors. After 10 minutes had passed the Mayor turned to his associates and holding up his hand should in a cheery voice full of enthusiams:

"Why can't we all ring the bell?" The crowd rushed pell mell to grasp the rope. Mayor Harrison took a position next to the bell and after him Alderman Kerr. Mayora Stuart of Philadelphia, Bemis of Omsha, and Fitzpatrick of New Orleans had hold of the rope close behind.

Itefore ringing, however, Chicago's Mayor made his last speech. It was from the framework of the bell, He spoke of the nell's message to the world, and the trip it would soon make, and bade it, as a messenger of peace, God speed.

A storm of cheera greeted his oratory, and

make, and bade it, as a messenger.
God speed.
A storm of cheers greeted his oratory, and
when he had finished he rulled the cord which
when he had finished he rulled the sides of the when he had finished be rulled the cord which brought the clapper against the sides of the rig bell. All the visiting Mayors assisted, and when the last notes had ceased the thicago executive cut the cord into bits and presented some of them as mementoes of the occasion.

MISS HOWARD'S INTERESTING LIFE,

Home-Her Many Works of Charity. New Obleans, Oct. 29. - Miss Annie Howard, who was to have become the wife of Carter H. Harrison on Nov. 16, is the youngest of the four children of the late Charles Howard of New Orleans, and his only daughter. Howard was a Baltimorean, but went to Louisiana in 1852, and later served with distinction in the Confederate army. It was during the last years of the war that Miss Howard was born at BlioxL During a large part of her youth she was an invalid and much of her early life was spent at her father's home on the Hudson in New York. Her frail health prebut she had every educational advantage at her Northern home. This was reenforced by but she may every the this was reenforced by travelling. Miss Howard has been to Europe half a dozen times, has travelled several times entirely over the United States, and has resided for whole seasons in representative

sided for whole seasons in representative cities in it.

Mr. Howard usually lived with his daughter at his New York home, and Mrs. Howard resided in New Orleans with the boys. It was while trying to break in a horse for his daughter to ride that Mr. Howard was thrown and killed in 1881. Since that time Miss Howard has passed most of her time in the North, seldom spending more than a month or two in New Orleans. However she has a large circle of irlonds in this city, has occasionally entertained on an elaborate scale, has given a great deal to local charities, joined with her brothers and mother in creeting a magnificent library for the city, making it a repository of archives and articles relating to the history of Louisiana. There is hardly a New Orleans charity to which she has not liberally contributed.

tributed.
By the death of her father six years ago
Miss Howard inherited \$700,000. This has Miss Howard inherited \$700,000. This has been judiciously invested and has doubtless increased notwithstanding the large inroads she has made on it in charitable and public work. Her mother, her brothers, Frank T. and their families reside in New Orleans, where they are well known in society as patrons of music and dispensers of elaborate hospitality.

MR. HARRISON AS A WRITER. A Recent Essay on on Old Tree in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 20. - As a fair Illustration of Mr. Harrison's ability as a writer, a brief sketch by him in a recent number of the Illustrated World's Fair is of interest. It reads:

"In the middle of an elegant street, well to ward the heart of the city of Chicago, stands a dead cottonwood tree. Trunk and branches are bare. It is gnarled and white. Should one cut a cross section out of the trunk he would probably not be able to count a hundred annual rings, for the tree, when it died, a little while ago, was less than a century old. Yet it cast a broad shadow over, and witnessed a performance waich would now almost be a physical impossiblify anywhere upon this broad continent. The massacre of men, women, and children by aboriginal North American savages. During its youth aye, when it was a score and a half yearsold, if not more, there was all about it trackless wilderness. To the east and southeast for 300 or 400 miles were scattered a few struggling villages and rough houses of a pioneer age. For half a thousand miles, even in those directions, there were only a few thousand souls. In the northeast, to the north, to the northwest, to the west, and to the southwest, to the frozen Arctic seas, to the far-off shores of Alaska, and westward where rolled perpetually the sonorous Pacific, and toward the golden sands of California, there spread hundreds of thousands of square miles of widerness, over which only a lew trappers and mere adventurers had roamed, or where wandered sparse, scattered tribes of nomadic red which only a few trappers and more adventurers had roamed, or where wandered sparse, scattered tribes of nomalic red men. Over countless millions of acres in every westwardly direction roamed the cison, the monarch of thousands of miles of prairie, and skipped troops of innumerable antelops and lordly deer, and the wolf was rarely startled by the tread of man. For miles around the territory was terra incognita to the world, even the American world. Few had heard of it, fewer still had read of it, and yet fewer knew anything definite of its true surroundings.

"But to-day around that dead tree, while the dedication of a world's grateful commensuration of the voyage of Columbus is being perfected, the up hundreds of palatial houses, homes of men of great fortune. When the foreigner shall arrive here and that tree shall be pointed out to him, and the bloody deed shall be described which took place when it already was of imposing size: when he shall reflect how a little while ago this was a widerness and shall now behold a metropolfa—then he will realize the greatness of the men who made Chicago and marvel at the resources of American enterprise. Chicago is now in the mouth of every nation, be it civilized or aneivilized. The foreigner who comes here can, when he sees all the great things this city has done, exclaim, 'Et quorum pure Jui.'

"Carten H. Harrison,"

Telegrams of Condolence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.-A pile of telegraphic deanatches nearly two feet thick occupies the centre of the table in the library of the Harrison mansion to-night. They have come from every State and Territory in the Union. One f these, addressed to Preston Harrison, came rom Senator David B. Hill. It read as fol-

lows:

I am shocked to learn of the death of your father,
You have my sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. Chicago loses its inventous critizen, the State of
Hilmois ne of its most Hillarinous sons, and the country a distinguished and patriotic man. Secretary Gresham telegraphed:

I tender to the surviving members of your father's family my sincere sympathy in their great sorrow.

The cards of Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, logether with a verbal message of sympathy, were left at the house during the afternoon by one of their daughters.

Ex-President Harrison's Regrets.

Indianapolis, Oct. 29.-Ex-President Harrion this morning, upon reading of the tragedy at Chicago, sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Owsley, a daughter of the dead Mayor. "The affair was most shocking," said Gen, Harrison, "and, like all citizens. I feel it is most deplorable. It is a very said ending to the great Columbian Exposition."

JUSTICE HOGAN IS ALAEMED.

The Shooting of Mayor Harrison Sets Him Thinking of a Crank who Pursues Him. Police Justice Hogan has been pursued by a rank at intervals for the past eight months. The crank is a tall, gaunt German woman whose name he doesn't know and who speaks broken English, but with sufficient intelligi-Lility to make the Justice understand that she wants \$5,000. Just where she got the idea that he ought to give her that amount is something that Judge Hogan would very much like a know. She first made her appearance between seven and eight months ago, when Justice Hogan was sitting in the Tombs Court. One day when the court officer called for all those who had complaints to make, the woman came forward and said:

"Your Honor, when are you going to pay me that \$5,000?"

"What live thousand dollars?" asked the Judge, in surprise.

What live thousand dome for settling my Judge, in surprise.
That's what you owe me for settling my father's business hat year.
But I haven't been in active law practice for years, and I don't know anything about your father's estate. How did you happen to your father's estate. How did you happen to come to me?"
"Judge Puffy sent me." was the reply.
The woman then left the court, and the next the Justice heard of the matter was a month later, when a lawyer named Handail stopped him on the street, saying that he (Randail) had been asked to bring suit against Justice Hogan for \$5.000 in behalf of a German woman. After hearing what the Justice had to say the lawyer decided to drop the case. Shortly after the woman turned up in court again with another request for her \$5.000. Then Lawyer

Morgan & Brother, storage warehouses, West 67th at near Broadway, remove furniture with large covered trucks. \$1 per lead upward, according to distance. Fadded vans always ready at moderate charges. 4ds.

Ambrose H. Purdy tackled Justice Hogan in regard to the subject. The woman had been to him to take the case, but he refused. By this time Justice Hogan was getting decidedly bored, and when, one day last week, the tall, gaunt German woman appeared in Jefferson Market Court and expressed a desire to know whether he had raised that \$5,000 yet, he requested her to go away.

"I want my money," she said. "If you don't pay up I'll charge you interest on it."

She was finally prevailed upon to leave the court. When Justice Hogan read in his morning naper yesterday the account of Mayor Harrison's assassination he began to think hard. Hitherthe hiad considered the woman a harmless crank, but it became foreibly and auddenly evident on his mind that cranks frequently couse to become harmless without serving notice thereof. It is therefore quite the woman and the deep man woman next makes her appearant a she will find herself under commitment for examination as to her sanity.

THE ORDER OF LA TRAPPE.

Recent Unification of Its Divisions-Liver of Silence, Fasting, and Prayer-Men of Weatth and Distinction who Forsake Worldly Pleasures for Templat Clotsters.

month was held a council, or chapter, under Delicate in Her Youth and Educated at the Presidency of the General Abbot of the places-in tangled laurel thickets. order of the Trappists. It was composed of the Superiors of all the monasteries of the congregation, and its object was to consider the measures taken to insure to La Trappe al! the advantages of the unification voted last

Year at the same date in Rome.

The Roy, Father Schastian Wyart, formerly is at the head of all the Trappists in the world. Already, fifty-eight years ago, a decisive step had been taken toward unification, when a decree divided them into three congregations, one for France, one for Great Britain, and the other for Helgium. Political reasons at that time stood in the way of a more absolute unity. Another obstacle had also hitherto existed, especially in France, each monastery being firmly at tached to its own particular practices, which, as a matter of fact, can be divided into two rival observances. Among the Trappists some follow the rules of Val Saintens instituted by St. Benoit, which they have even exaggerated, while the others adopt the somewhat mitigated constitution of the Abbot de l'ancé

It was De Ranco who, in 1936, established a branch of the order in the Cistercian Abbey of La Trappe in the Department of Orne. This abbey dated from 1122, when it was known as the Monastery of Notre Dame de la Maison Dieu. It took its name of La Trappe from the extremely parrow entrance to the valley wherein it lies, and finally this appellation superseded the former one. De liancii sumnoned monks from all the most strict religious orders and settled them in the old abber. which had become a lair of brigands, and which he restored to its original uses. De Rancé was nominated Superior of his congregation and framed its rules and observances, which were of the most trying nature.

The Trappists spend eleven hours in prayer and meditation, and the remainder of the time not given to sleep in heavy agricultural labor. Every evening they give a few moments to the digging of their own graves. They sleep on straw in a coffin; they go to bed at 8, to rise again at 2 in the morning, and on Sundays at 1. On the twelve principal fêtes they get up 1. On the twelve principal fêtes they get up at milnight. They are allowed a short siesta in the middle of the dar. They fast and abstain all the year round: they never touch meat eggs, lish, or butter; their food consists of roots and herbs, some vegetables, and a little fruit; they drink only water. Their clothing consists of a coarse robe girded at the waist with a rope, of a cowl, and wooden sandals. They observe the rule of perjetual silence troken only by the church services and the low. Memento morif with which they greet each other when they meet. Their thoughts and meditations must dwell on penance and death.

thoughts and meditations must dwell on penance and death.

They own nothing personally and must get attached to no object, animate or inanimate; their prayer cooks, religious works, and even their resures are common property, and if they feel that one particular article in their in or out door life becomes dear to them they must at once renounce it. Sometimes, on rare occasions, the Superior can raise the obligation of silence, and when the tongues of these voluntary mutes are loosened, those who are voluntary mutes are loosened, those who are tion of silence, and when the tongues of these voluntary mutes are loosened those who are privileged to hear them speak are surprised to find in their words the same impress of periect contentment which they have with astonishment noticed on their faces. An eminent divine after visiting one of their monasteries exclaimed: "These monks are living mirroles."

intracles."

In 1834 the fusion between the observance of St. Benoit and that of Rance was virtually put in operation after a journey of the Abbot rule nee to flome. The Pone, irregory XVI. had nominated a special commission whose members belonged to all the ranks of the higher ciergy, secular and monastic. Among them were three Cardinals, Odescalchi, who shortly after exchanged the purple for the cowl; Fedicini and Wold, son of the founder of La Trappe of Lulworth, possessor of an immense for time and the first English Cardinal since the reign of Henry VIII. This conclave decreed that each monastery was entitled to be shortly after exchanged the purple for the cowl; rediemi, and Wold, son of the founder of La Trappe of Lulworth, possessor of an immense fortune and the first English Cardinal since the reign of Henry VIII. This conclave decreed that each monastery was entitled to follow either of the two rules provided they remained in strict accordance with the intentions of the founders, but as to the liturgical observances every Trappist was bound to adopt those of the Cistercian order.

Although the monasteries have been enfranchised from episcopal jurisdiction, they were henceforth submitted to a supervision vosted in the Bishopa as delegates of the fioly See.

The President of the Cistercians was nominated supreme nead of the congregation in order to connect by a visible link the order to the Boman Church, but conjoinly another chief was appointed with the title of Vicar-General, which was conferred for all time on the Abbut of the parent house of La Trappe. His authority was equipolsed by that of the General Chapter, to be held every year, at which the abbut and priors of all the monasters when bound to be present. In 18th sauthors bound to be present. In 18th sauthors and priors of all the monasters which possessed at the time in France nine monasteries; the Trappistines, obeying the same rules as the monks, lad two abuys and three onvents.

Most of those are still in existence to-day, Others were founded or restored within the last lifty years; the monks in all the localities where they have selvented only a great popularity among the people and are looked upon as the benefactors of the poor. In 1842 a Trappist monastery was founded in Aiseria at Siaonii which rapidly became prosperous.

The first general chatter, held in May, 1835, irrevocably fixed the rules and odigations of lives spent entirely in manual abor, fasting, prayer, and mortification. The results of the world. On the contrary, there are among them men who were disading a health of the history of the sumple of a Trappist leaving the monastery before taki

CHICAGO, Oct 28.-Chicago roads were busily engaged to-day in figuring up the World's Fair traffic since the opening of the Fair. With most of them the conclusions arrived at were but estimates based on the most reliable data at hand. It will be a month or so before strictly accurate figures can be had.

So far as the figures at hand go they show so far as the figures at hand go they show that the number of people brought into Chicago by the twenty-one passenger lines entering here during the Fair period were in round numbers 4,335,000. This allows 350,000 each for the five leading passenger lines, 300,000 each for the next group of five, and 50,000 each for the next group of five, and 50,000 each for the six weak lines. Allowing each of these passengers to have visited the Fair five times would account for an attendance of 10,755,000, which would be a good proportion of outside visitors. It would leave but a little over 5,000,000 election for the five five times the first five times would be a followed by the first five times which would be a good proportion of outside visitors. It would leave but a little over 5,000,000 visits from Chicagoans. 000 visits from Chicagoans.

Fine Furniture - Fiint sells the best furniture. Stores, 14th st. near with av. - ddy.

ing attention to each other. The does during that time hunt up the bucks wherever they may be in the woods. A month later they are flying from the bucks, and it is then that the woods are full of running deer, the does flying to escape from the bucks, and the bucks pur-LONDON. Oct. 18.-At the beginning of this | escape. It is then that does are routed out by the hunter or bound from unexpected under the gnarled roots and out the thick tops of fallen trees, in old scrub out clearings, near human habitations, and even among the cattle in near-by postures. And it is then the bucks are found tearing wildly about in all sorts of unheard of localities, and in the ugliest of moods. Adjutant-Major in the Pontifical Zonaves. The does are hiding away, or trying to hide. from their passionate lords, and the bucks are

raging about in search of such hiding places. A buck, discovering a doc thus endeavoring to sequestrate herself, will stamp and hook her until he drives her out, when the chase will go on again, over hills and through valleys and across stroams. Such is the savagery of the bucks during this running time that they have been known to gore and stamp to death does unable to escape and refusing to submit to them. Although the running season is the favorite with hunters for enjoying the sport of deer hunting, no doe should then be killed. With every doe killed during the running season, one, and perhaps two, deer are removed from the future stocking of the woods. "When deer are much hunted their cars become exceedingly acute. I have seen them spring from their beds and bound away like the wind before 1 had come within 200 yards of them, and although I had touched not a single bush or twig in approaching the game, and although no man twenty yards distant could have heard the soft tread of my moceasins on the light tracking snow. Deer, too, are able to measure with intuitive correctness the distance and character of sounds.

They will often lie all day within hearing of

the normal sounds of the backwoods settle-

ment, the noise of the woodsman's axe, and

the shouts of the lumbermen and teamsters.

The loud snapping of trees with frost, their

creaking or falling before hard winds, cattle

crashing through the brush while feeding in the woods will not alarm a resting deer, but the faintest pressure of the leaves beneath the the faintest pressure of the leaves beneath the hunter's feet will send it flying.

"A deer can see a moving object a long way. On one occasion I saw a deer on a ridge watching the movements of a hunter who was a mile away, as I well knew. The intervening country was open, and the hunter was approaching this ridge, although I was unable to see him yet myself. After a while became into the line of my vision, appearing not much more than a speck. But he appeared much larger to the deer, which made up its mind that the man was quite near enough, and, throwing its head cleer, which made up its mind that the man was quite near enough, and, throwing its head in the air. It sped away in the opposite direction. But for recognizing an object at rest a deer's eyes are not good. They cannot distinguish a man from a stump, on open ground, a hundred vards away, if the man is motionless. But let him move even a finger while the deer's eyes are turned in his direction, and like a flash the deer will have a tree between it and the discovered danger, and bound away into the protecting thickets. If the deer turns its head or lowers it to feed, the skillful and alert hunter may advance several stors nearer, until at last he thickets. If the deer turns its head or lowers it to feed, the skilful and alert hunter may advance several steps nearer, until at last he obtains the coveted shot. After the rutting season bucks have a siv trick of escaping from pursuing hunters and dogs and an effective one, too, where hunters are not well versed in the ways of deer. As soon as a buck has put a long distance shead of his pursuers be will stop and go back on his track a hundred yards or more. Then he will make a tremendous bound from the trail, off to one side, always at a spot from which he can command a sight of the trail over which the dogs and hunters are coming. There he lies close and hides. He sees the hounds pass by, and when they are out of hearing he springs to his feet and species away across country in another direction. Before the dogs have unravelled the mystery of this mandayer of the back he is miles away. Experienced and observant woodsmen know this trick of the cunning back, though, and are ever on the watch for it, scanning the brush on each side as they follow the degs, and often catching and heating the buck at his own game.

"It is a favorite belief among deer hunters that a deer, pursued by hounds, when it takes to a stream will always go down with the current instead of up stream, because its

"It is a lavorite belief among deer hunters that a deer, pursued by hounds, when it takes to a stream will always go down with the current instead of up stream, because its instinct teaches it that if it goes up its scent will pass down with the water, and the dogs will be enabled to take it and follow the quarry just as they had on land. This is insteresting, but lifty years of active and observant life in the woods, when deer were more than abundant, but just as careful of their lives as they are to-day when they are few, have satisfied me that it is a backwoods fable. Water does not carry the scent of a deer with it, but, on the contrary, destroys it. A peculiarly line scenned deerhound might be able to detect the scent of a deer's sweat on the surface of water or in particles of saliva from its mouth dropped while the deer is drinking, but I never knew one bred so fine as that. When a hounded decreames to water it always takes the direction that seems the best for its future course. It stops at the margin and glances eagerly up, down, and ahead. Its mind is quickly made up. It may go down, up, or straight across, just as its judgment has decided. If the water is deer enough for the deer to swim, that suits the animal rest. If it is not, the deer trots or lopes. It does not bound along as it did on land, for it must the instant its feet are in the water its scent is lost to the dogs, at least until such time as they may be adde to find it again where the deer laways goes down stream, and acts accordingly, may recover the trail such time as they may be adde to find it again where the deer always goes down stream, and acts accordingly, may recover the trail and he may not. The hunter who knows better will not be long in getting his dogs on the scent again. In none of the mountain streams that deer fly to when the hounds are on their track can a person go many rods, either up stream or down, without coming to a fallen tree lying across it, or some other obstruction in its bod, which a deer following the stream

person go many rods, either up stream or down, without coming to a fallen tree lying across it, or some other obstruction in its bod, which a deer following the stream will have to get over. The hunter who knows his business will first satisfy himself that the deer hasn't gone straight across, and will then go in one direction along the creek until he comes to the first log or channel obstruction. If the deer has taken that direction, that log or obstruction will be wet on top from the water that dripped from the deer while climbing over it. If it is dry, the hunter knows at once that the deer lann't gone that way, and consequently must have followed the stream in the opposite direction, after which the discovery of the spot where the deer left the creek and resumed its course through the woods is only a matter of time.

When deer are in the very pink of condition is the time when they cannot legally be shot. That is along in June and July, when they are in the red coat, and slick, glossy, and fat. There is no more unattractive looking animal than a deer in the early spring, when its coat, especially the back's, is a grizzlish gray, patchy and ecraggly. There isn't and some animal to look at than the deer in its glistening redeoat. In August adeer is in the blue,' its coat being of that hue when the animal is exceedingly hard to see in the woods in the fail the coat becomes gray again, but smooth and uniform. If is a singular fact that a deer killed in the water while it is in the blue coat will sink at once, but If it is in the red coat it will float. The bucks take on the red coat it will float. The bucks take on the red coat it will float. The bucks take on the red coat it will float. The bucks take on the red coat it will float. The bucks take on the red coat it will float. The bucks take onto the sound, and whether he resumes his run will depend on how good the hunter can short. If a doc with a fawn by herside is killed, the fawn will not go on without her, it will follow him anywher. I have seen the late

ON THE WING,

our mills in Philadelphia to our New York retail store. Profit is no object to us now. All we want is to keep the looms bunning BEST ROYAL WILTONS, \$1,50, Three shoot Wilton Velvets, 65c., formerly 61,95, ORIENTAL RUGS for wonderfully low

J. & J. DOBSON. 2 East 14th Street.

for breakfast, we thought we had struck the worst kind of luck. It isn't so many years ago, either, when I never thought of such a thing as taking a lunch with me when I went out after deer in this vicinity, for it was an unusual thing if I did not bag a buck or a doe, and frequently both, and be back home in time for dinner. To kill three or four deer in a day was nothing extraordinary, Larcy Lyman went out one day, intending to hunt through the woods to the Forest House, ax miles. In less than an hour he was back four deer in a day was nothing extraordinary.
Laroy Irman went out one day, intending to
hunt through the woods to the Forest House,
six miles. In less than an hour he was back
home. He had killed three deer, a buck, a doe,
and a yearling, and dropped them all, without
meying out of his tracks, in two minutes.

"There are boys in this vi lage not old enough
to vote yet who remember when it was an occurrence, so frequent that it wasn't cause for
any great surprise, for deer to be killed in the
fields in and about Roulette, where they had
come down from the hills on the north on
on their way to the Allegheny River here to
escape the dogs. It is only four or five years
ago that if the dogs were out on the hills yonder, lack of the Lyman farm, a hunter could
place himself on the old Cherry Tree
runway, a few yards beyond the farm
house, in the Condensport rond, confident that within half an hour or so he would
have a shot at a deer, if not at two or three, as
they bounded by on their way to the river and
the high hills on the other side. That was a
famous runwar. It was marked by a big wild
cherry tree that stood in Laroy Lyman's field,
just inside the fence. For years and years itremained there, and every season scores of
hunters stood there and biazed away at deer
that flew by on the runway. To say that five
hundred deer were killed there would be
putting the number low. The old cherry
tree having died, and there being no more
use for the runway, the last deer having
teen they now the runway, the last deer having
teen they now the roots up the trunk for five or
six feet the tree was literally pluage! full of
lead. The bullets that had missed the deer
had buried themselves in the tree.

"Such memories as these, and thousands
more like them, make the veterans of the
chase in this locality have but little heart for
hunting nowadays, when the old covers are
deserted and the whirr of the sawmill and the
screech of the locomotive whistle sound in the
forest where the bay of the hound once made
echoerful music a

AS DR. MACARTHUR VIEWS IT.

Carter Harrison Made Violence the Purpose of H's Career, and by Violence He Died.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church preached last night on the patriotic and religious lessons taught by the World's Fair. In opening his sermon Dr. Mac-Arthur spoke of the death of Mayor Harrison.

Arthur spoke of the death of Mayor Harrison. He said:

"My thoughts to-night are colored with sadness because of the tragic death in Chicago. America has been shocked and the civilized world startled by the sudden death of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago. It was only a lew days ago that he made a speech in which he lauded Chicago to the skies. In that speech he made sport of the other cities of the Union, and of New York in particular. It might be well to remember that it was the patriotism of those other cities that led so much to the success of Chicago's greatest enterprise.

"There are suggested lessons taught us by this death. Harrison was a remarkable and altogether unique man, but he was a partisan rather than a patriot in his long career of political life. He determined, and carried out to the best of his ability, that no law should limit the Sabbath breaking during the Fair. He determined that everything should be open on the Lord's day, the saloons, gambling houses, and all other places of ill repute. He bought a paper, the Times, to further his candidacy for the Mayorship, for all the other papers of Chicago were against him. He made his papers of creater to the worst classes and the lowest for the Mayorship, for all the other papers of Chicago were against him. He made his paper cater to the, worst classes and the lowest tastes in thicago. He catered to the spirit of violence, and made his paper anarchistic in its editorials. He made violence the whole purpose of his public career, and by the power of violence he died.

"I have no sympathy with the manner of his taking off, but, while I deplore the wickedness accountable for his death, I cannot hold him entirely blameless, for they who take up the sword shall perish by the sword, and they who uphold violence shall by violence be slain."

Sympathy from the Third District. At a special meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Third Assembly district held yesterday afternoon, Benson M. Levy offered resolutions of sympathy with the family of Mayor Harrison of Chicago and with the Democracy of that city.

MANO'WARSMEN ASHORE.

They Sent the Price of Whiskey Up to 826

From the Abraham.

They Sent the Price of Whiskey Up to \$35

a Bettle in Sitan.

From the Advalue.

On Sunday last about 100 men, members of the crew of the war vessels Mobican and Petrel, came ashore, having been given a day off by their commanders. It rained in torrent, and a most uniavorable day it was to take in the sights which the town and us vicinity offers to visitors. The salones were all closed, in obedience to orders, and the tars had a most dreary time of it until they discovered that it whiskey could not be had by the glass it could, nevertheless, he purchased by the bottle.

All the men had pockets full of money, and the "ardent" in the full sense of the word was soon forthcoming from hiding places in town as well as the Indian village. Prices umped up so rapidly that it would have astounded a Wall street Stock Exchange man. At 10 A. M. whiskey found ready takers at \$4 per bottle; at 2 P. M. prices had already reached \$10 per bottle, spot delivery; and after 0 P. M. anything offered in the whiskey line secured from \$15 to \$20 ner bottle. Early the following morning as high as \$25 per bottle was paid.

That the liquor from the cumbersome quart bottles was transferred down the throats of those who "sail the ocean bine" in less time than is needed to say Jack Robinson is not surprising, and that it produced plenty of indecorous hillarity, and even fighting in some cases, is not to be wondered at. By about 5:30 P. M. the tumult grew beyond control of the civil authorities, and the assistance of the local marine garrison was invoked. The long roll was sounded at the barracks, and some thermalter the marines patrolied the streets and made several arrests, which produced the desired effect, so that by 8 P. M. Lincoln street had fallen in its usual quietude.

On the following morning our United States Commissioner had his hands full in trying cases for disorderly conduct and imposing lines upon the delinquents.

It is the general opinion that the closing up of the saloons made matters worse than fit they had been allowed to

BREAST ::

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-hearing woman. I have been a offered child-hearing woman. I have been a nid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has

secomplished wonders and releved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and werth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BROWSER, Montgomery, Alasent by express, charges prepaid, on receips of price, \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Sold by all druggists.